

Japanese Entering Indo-China After Agreement With French; British Shell Dakar, French Port

Nipponese, Worried Over U. S., Ready to Meet Intervention

TOKIO, Sept. 23.—The Japanese Army and Navy, described in authoritative quarters as prepared to meet any "uncalled for intervention" by third powers, began a southward march of empire into French Indo-China today.

The attitude of the United States toward the action appeared to be a question of paramount interest among official and semi-official Japanese spokesmen, with speculation ranging from the possibilities of military intervention to a complete embargo on United States exports to Japan.

(Secretary of State Hull indicated at his press conference today that the United States Government may be considering new means of exerting pressure on Japan.)

The action was described in army and navy quarters as a long stride toward a final settlement of the China war and establishment of Japan's "new order" in East Asia.

Indo-Chinese Surrender.
An imperial headquarters communiqué said Indo-China forces which had "unanimously" resisted the occupation in a skirmish on the northern frontier surrendered at 11 a.m. today. The troops were disarmed and fighting ceased, the communiqué said.

The occupation was the result of an "amicable understanding" reached with French colonial officials in Hanoi, Indo-China capital, yesterday, it was announced.

Despite "some skirmishes" at Dongdang, on the northern frontier, when some Japanese troops began their entry in the darkness from the Chinese province of Kwangsi last night, the advance was declared to be proceeding smoothly.

Domestic dispatches in a broadcast that the Japanese suffered several casualties, including some killed. A Domei dispatch detailed "With the Japanese Forces in South China" charged that the French had used poison gas.

No Intervention Seen.
Domestic dispatches said third powers would not object since the action was the result of a friendly agreement between France and Japan.

By excluding themselves in Indo-China, Japan's military and naval forces will be in a position to attack from the rear the last remaining southwestern stronghold of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

(The British Broadcasting Co. quoted Chungking newspapers as saying that China had made all preparations for an attack from Indo-China and that martial law was proclaimed in Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces.)

Indo-China's difficulties have been intensified by demands of Thailand (Siam) for cession of territory in the western provinces of Cambodia and Laos, which once belonged to Thailand.

A British broadcast heard by N. B. C. in New York said that, because of the French rejection of the demands, the Thai Premier had announced abrogation of his country's non-aggression pact with France. The French news agency Havas has charged that Japan is behind the Thai demand.

Local Skirmish, Sums Says.
Takichiro Soma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, labeled the fighting a "local skirmish" and said it was entirely due to misunderstanding on the part of Indo-China.

An army spokesman asserted Indo-China forces fired first when Japanese crossed the border from China during darkness, but laid the action to failure of the Indo-Chinese forces to receive proper instructions.

Soma said he believed the Dongdang affair would "be speedily settled locally."

The Foreign Office spokesman said the agreement had been reached because of the "necessity of settling the China affair. It is not based on any territorial design on Indo-China, therefore Japan has no intention of provoking Indo-China."

He declined to say whether the agreement provides for withdrawal of Japanese troops from Indo-China upon the termination of the Japanese conflict with China and said he was unable to make public the terms of the agreement.

Reported Provisions.
In Han, the provisions of the agreement were reported to be:

1. Immediate landing of a "limited" number of Japanese troops at Haiphong.

2. Establishment of three Japanese air bases in Tonkin north of the Red River, including one base near Hanoi.

3. Permission for the Japanese to bring in 6,000 troops to garrison the air bases.

4. The right to maintain a "few effective" at Haiphong.

Turkey Sends War Men Here
ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 23 (AP)—Forty-four Turkish army and navy officers left Saturday for the United States to study technical subjects at various universities. Most Turkish officers studied in Germany before the war.

King Reassures People in Radio Talk to Empire

'There Is Much to Encourage Us,' He Declares

LONDON, Sept. 23.—"There is much to encourage us," King George VI told his people today in a reassuring message to the empire even as Nazi raiders dived over this capital.

Speaking before a microphone in an underground shelter in his own bomb-scarred Buckingham Palace during an air-raid alarm, the monarch said:

(See KING, Page A-2)

'Monster' Bomber Used in London Raid; 3 Attacks Repelled

4-Engined Craft Turned Back; British Strike At Bases in France

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Nazi raiders, paced by a "monster" bomber, roared over England's coasts again today, and some reached London, sending its millions underground thrice after dawn and spattering the western part of the capital with bombs.

Vigorous anti-aircraft fire quickly cleared the skies, however, and most of the invaders were believed to have been turned back by British fighter squadrons before they reached the capital.

British Hit Back.
Nine French and Belgian ports where invasion preparations have been in progress were pounded sharply by bomber units last night and this morning, the Air Ministry announced, as well as military targets in Germany and Holland. All British planes returned safely, it asserted.

Hits were scored on a supply train near Dresden, fires were started at "important aluminum works at Laut," also near Dresden, and railways in the same area were attacked, the ministry reported.

Authoritative reports said five Nazi raiders had been shot down in air battles with British fighter planes this morning.

Four separate times waves of German planes surged across the British coast as Nazi forces again intensified the battle of Britain after a lull in daylight raids.

British fighter patrols, waiting for them, were reported by British sources to have broken up the German squadrons and sent them back in disorder across the Channel.

Later in the day, homeward-bound London throngs ducked into shelters as raiders were reported approaching the capital in the day's third raid. Shortly afterward a large flight of heavy German planes was reported directly over London, but it was not visible. British planes apparently dispersed any raiders, however.

Four-Engined Bomber.
One Nazi plane was described as a new, gigantic, four-engined bomber which crossed the Kent coast.

A police officer told Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) that he spotted the plane through binoculars and "I was astonished by the huge size of its wing span."

"Accompanying Messerschmitts were dots by comparison," he said. Attention was attracted to the giant raider by "smoke trails from two engine ports," a correspondent of Exchange Telegraph said.

"The monster raider was followed by three formations each of nine bombers," he reported, all flying "at terrific height."

Coastal anti-aircraft batteries opened fire, but their shells did not reach the planes. The formation, however, was scattered by British Spitfires and Hurricanes and when last seen, it was said, the great bomber was speeding toward the channel with Spitfires in pursuit.

Also, it was announced, distribution of earplugs to all persons in the metropolitan area will begin immediately for the two-fold purpose of protecting ear drums from shattering bomb blasts and of helping (See LONDON, Page A-8)

Roosevelt Won't Serve 4 Years If Elected, Andresen Says

By G. GOULD LINCOLN.
A prediction that President Roosevelt, if elected for a third term this fall, will relinquish the presidency without serving out the allotted four years was made in the House today by Representative Andresen, Republican of Minnesota.

Mr. Andresen based his prediction on the text of a letter which W. W. Thatcher, chairman of the National Farmers' Union Legislative Committee, wrote to members of his organization after a conference with the President. He described Mr. Thatcher as "a confidant of President Roosevelt and one of his most ardent supporters."

In that letter, Mr. Thatcher said it was evident to him that it may be necessary for the President to resign if he is re-elected.

Mr. Andresen also told the House he considered the President's insistence on the nomination of Henry A. Wallace for Vice President on the ticket with him evidence that Mr. Roosevelt was not planning to stay four years in the White House.

"If those who decide to vote the Democratic ticket this fall do so in the belief that President Roosevelt should remain in the White House for another four years," said Mr. Andresen, "they are laboring under a false assumption."

"For, if the Democratic national ticket should happen to be successful this fall, there is little doubt that Mr. Roosevelt plans to turn the presidency over to his running mate, Henry A. Wallace, within the next year."

"There has been ample indication of this ever since the White House-controlled Democratic convention in Chicago in July named Mr. Wallace as the vice presidential candidate."

"Now there is conclusive evidence that Mr. Roosevelt has such a plan in mind. . . . Here is what Mr. (See ANDRESEN, Page A-5.)

Three New U. S. Buildings in Bill Before House

Committee Favors Monumental Type Avoidance Hereafter

By JAMES E. CHINN.
Three new Federal buildings estimated to cost \$16,250,000—projects designed to relieve the Government's acute housing situation in Washington—are provided in the supplemental bill functions appropriation bill reported to the House today. The bill also stated a policy that new buildings should not be of monumental type.

The bill carries \$2,700,000 for construction of five additional hangars at the Washington National Airport at Gravelly Point and \$1,500,000 to start construction of another central heating plant for Government buildings. In addition, there are sundry minor items totaling \$9,320 to make up deficiencies in appropriations for the District Government.

The House Appropriations Committee also approved a \$33,000,000 item for training defense workers and \$80,000,000 for construction of new military and civil airports.

The bill's total of \$267,733,728 covered a variety of items. Of the total, \$207,475,727 was in direct cash appropriations and \$60,258,001 in contract authorizations for which Congress would have to provide funds later. The entire sum was \$9,444,144 less than was requested by the Budget Bureau.

6-Story Building for G. A. O.
The largest of the three new projects here will be a six-story building to house scattered bureaus of the General Accounting Office. An appropriation of \$9,850,000 is provided for purchase of land and erection of the building. It is planned to locate this structure in the block bounded by Fourth and Fifth streets and G and H streets N.W., just north of the Pension Office, present headquarters of the General Accounting Office.

The two other buildings will be smaller. They will be of the three-story concrete type similar to the new Munitions Buildings on Constitution Avenue. Each building, it is estimated, will cost \$3,200,000.

No location is designated for either of these two, but the bill provides the sites may be "in or near the District of Columbia." The Park Planning Commission has recommended that one of the buildings be located in Arlington County, Va.

The Appropriations Committee, in reporting the bill, said it had considered a proposal to put one of the buildings on East Capitol street in the vicinity of Lincoln Park, but had scrapped it because such a structure would take from 14 to 15 months to construct and would have to be more or less monumental in character. The three-story concrete buildings, it pointed out, would require about five months to build and could be usable for files storage if not needed for office purposes.

"Buildings of the Navy and Munitions Buildings type," the report declared, "supply office space that meets all requirements for practically all types of general Government work."

The committee feels that, with the great need for space that will occur during the life of this emergency and with the undoubted legacy of some permanent space need that will remain after the passage of the emergency, Congress should not provide for all of the Federal office needs in Washington from now on with monumental or semi-monumental buildings on expensive sites.

"A change in program is needed, both in the interest of conservation (See APPROPRIATIONS, Page A-3.)

Shooting of Nurse Baffles New York Authorities

PIERMONT, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Strange circumstances surrounding the death of a 21-year-old nurse, found shot through the heart in a hillside cemetery just outside of town, baffled authorities today.

An autopsy on the body, identified by District Attorney George V. Donnelly of Rockland County as that of Charlotte Philcox of Goshen, N. Y., revealed last night that there were no powder burns on her clothes or body and led police to discount an earlier theory of suicide.

The girl had been missing since Saturday. Her body was discovered yesterday and about 40 feet from it was a .22-caliber target pistol.

Employees of Rockland State Hospital at Orangetown, N. Y., where she worked, said Miss Philcox was a target-shooting enthusiast.

An automobile was found parked in a narrow cemetery road about 100 feet from the body. Police said an owner's registration card was made out to Thomas Philcox of Goshen, N. Y.

Ship Reports Sighting Sub in U. S. Neutral Zone

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mackay Radio today reported picking up signals from a ship, presumably British, but identified only by code call letters, saying she had sighted a submarine about 600 miles east of New York.

The vessel, giving the call letters "ZLOG," messaged: "At 11:11 a.m. submarine sighted. Position 38°44' north (latitude), 63°56' west (longitude)."

The position is within the American neutrality zone.

Mackay said that the call letters were unlisted but that they were assigned to ships with New Zealand home ports.

Join 24th ANNUAL ROLL CALL

Sept 23-Oct 19 1940

BE READY WITH THE RED CROSS

2 Killed, 11 Injured In Army Arsenal Blast in New Jersey

Explosion Occurs Near Scene of Recent Powder Blowup Which Killed 50

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 23.—Two persons were killed and 11 slightly injured today in an explosion at the United States Army's Pictatinny arsenal.

It was the second fatal munitions blast in the Dover area within a fortnight. The explosion of a smokeless powder line at the Kenvil plant of the Hercules Powder Co. took 50 lives on September 12.

The works killed at Pictatinny were identified as Elias Lawrence, 49, of route 6, Rockaway, and John E. Goodwin, 26, of Towaco.

Col. A. S. Buyers, public relations officer at the arsenal, said the explosion occurred as employees were taking apart fuses of World War shells, "a dangerous job at best."

They were in a building about 30 by 50 feet in size and set apart for this operation. Each employee was protected by screens, which apparently prevented serious injury to any of the six reported hurt.

Col. Buyers said he thought there were only 13 persons in the structure. The blast caused "some damage" in one end of the building, he said.

Inquiry Is Begun.
A military board began an immediate investigation to determine the cause. Col. Buyers said it apparently occurred when fulminate of mercury, used in the fuses, "let go."

The operation was to recover the metal parts of the fuses, which would then be loaded with fresh explosives and used again.

Pictatinny Arsenal develops and manufactures for the Army all types of ammunition except that for small arms. On its 2,297 acres are more than 500 buildings of all sizes.

The explosion occurred about 7 a.m. One victim was taken to the Dover General Hospital, still crowded with injured from the Kenvil blast, but was dead on arrival.

Nearly 5,000 civilians are employed at the arsenal, a peace-time peak as it works full capacity 24 hours a day to meet Government defense orders.

Col. Buyers said, however, the explosion was "little louder than a gun firing" and caused no great excitement. The arsenal has an artillery test range.

The injured included three women. The casualties were identified as Mrs. Lucy Vanderhoof, Mrs. Emma Sickle, Genaro Stone, Stephen Benuss, Frederick Willis, A. G. Mynder, Milton Crane, John Morris, Frederick Richards, T. N. Robinson and Mrs. Schrieken.

They were treated at the post infirmary. The shift affected had reported an hour before the explosion. They were working in a tile building and the explosion was severe enough to damage the structure severely, Col. Buyers said.

Other Disasters Recalled.
The explosion was the second of the year at Pictatinny. Nineteen workers were injured March 22, when 5 pounds of high explosive blew up while being processed.

It brought to three the number of munitions plants in this State to suffer serious explosions in little more than a month. Besides the Hercules explosion, four men were killed at the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. dynamite plant at Glastonbury August 20.

Pictatinny Arsenal was nearly demolished July 10-11, 1926, when lightning struck the nearby Lake Denmark, naval ammunition depot and caused a series of explosions which did \$100,000,000 damage there, at Pictatinny and in the surrounding countryside. Twenty-one persons were killed.

Three persons lost their lives in an explosion at Pictatinny, March 21, 1930.

Hoover Leaves Convention After Explosion Report

BOSTON, Sept. 23 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Robert T. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, left the American Legion convention suddenly today after hearing of the explosion at the Army arsenal at Dover, N. J.

Mr. Hoover had delivered an address and Mr. Patterson had been introduced before they left hurriedly.

Return of Kidnaped Boy Looses Carnival Joy in Hillsborough

Alien German, Accused as Abductor, Is Held In Secret Jail After Capture by Lumbermen

By the Associated Press.
HILLSBOROUGH, Calif., Sept. 23.—Unharmed, baby Marc de Tristan, Jr., was safe in the arms of his titled, rapturously happy family today, while Federal Bureau of Investigation men held his accused abductor, the alien German, Wilhelm Jakob Muhlenbroich, in some secret spot.

Joy reigned in Hillsborough, whose residents last night turned out by the thousands to roar a Hollywood welcome as Count Marc de Tristan proudly bore his son up a long path to the waiting mother, the child's cry heard bobbing above the jubilation through the night.

On a grimmer note, Chief of Police C. M. Hirsch said: "I think that more than one person was involved in this kidnaping."

Britain Is Aroused By Refugee Vessel Sinking, Fatal to 293

83 Children Are Among Victims; Survivors Total Only 113

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Sept. 23.—The sinking of a British refugee ship with a toll of 293 persons, 83 of them children en route to Canada, stunned Britons today and brought headlines of "murder" in the London press.

The government waited until today to announce the tragedy of almost a week ago to give seafaring workers opportunity to notify the children's parents in London. Liverpool and Middlesbrough exhausted survivors were brought to a northern port of England.

The ship, her name undisclosed, was torpedoed 600 miles west of England and sank in a stormy sea within 20 minutes after she was attacked at 10 p.m. last Tuesday, the announcement said.

406 men, women and children aboard, only 113 were brought back alive by a warship which reached the scene at dawn. The stories of heroism and horror they told indicated many perished in the tremendous explosion which ripped the ship. Scores more were swept from wave-tossed lifeboats, or died of injuries and exposure in the night of cold and sleet.

Sing "Roll Out the Barrel."
Whole boatloads sank while huddled children piped the boisterous "Roll Out the Barrel."

One boy comforted a dying nurse, long before rescue, with the words: "I can see boats, nurse. It won't be long now."

The captain went down with his ship, shouting to the children to "Take care of yourselves."

The government said the child (See CHILDREN, Page A-4.)

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Wilkie Favors Cheap Power at Federal Dams

Tells Oregon Crowd Local Areas Should Decide Distribution

By J. A. O'LEARY.
Star Staff Correspondent.
PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23.—Wendell L. Wilkie told the people of the Northwest today he favors making available to them "at the lowest possible rates" the power that will be generated at the Federal Government's two big dams in this area—Bonneville in Oregon and Grand Coulee in Washington.

Mr. Wilkie laid down the principle that local areas to be served should determine whether this Federal power, generated by water, ought to be distributed by municipal or private systems.

If they decide in favor of public distribution, then "appropriate machinery should be set up for determining the fair price to be paid for the existing privately-owned systems," he declared.

His position on the water power question has been awaited with keen interest, since he was the head of a big private utility corporation before winning the Republican presidential nomination, and he selected this city, within 24 miles of Bonneville, to make his attitude clear.

Speaks Following Parade.
Speaking to a large crowd in the City Auditorium following a parade through Portland and vicinity, he declared:

"The United States Government has invested some \$270,000,000 in the development of Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams. It seems inconceivable, therefore, that anyone would suggest that these projects should not be completed. In connection with this great navigation and reclamation project, large quantities of power are developed. This power should be made available for the benefit of the public."

"The people in the various political subdivisions of Oregon and other States within transmission distance of this project should determine whether they wish the power distributed, whether through existing distribution systems municipally or privately owned. If the people desire it to be used exclusively through public agencies, then some appropriate machinery should be set up for determining the fair price to be paid for the existing privately owned systems."

"Whatever the method of distribution this great reservoir of cheap power should be used for the industrial development of the great Northwest and to provide domestic and rural users of electricity their requirements at the lowest possible rates."

Reply to Democratic Plank.
Mr. Wilkie's speech was construed by political observers here as his answer to the plank in the Democratic platform which sought to show that the nomination of Mr. Wilkie by the Republicans had drawn a clear issue between the two parties on the public power question.

In discussing the power development in the Tennessee and Columbia River basins, the Democratic plank said in part:

"These victories for the people must be safeguarded. They will be turned to defeat if the Republican party should be returned to power. We pledge our party militantly to oppose every effort to encroach upon the inherent right of our people to be provided with the primary essential of life at the lowest possible cost."

"The nomination of an utility executive by the Republican party as its presidential candidate raises squarely the issue whether the Nation's water power shall be used for all the people or for the selfish interests of a few. We accept that issue."

Mr. Wilkie's speech appeared to have narrowed the issue down merely to the question of local determination of the method of distribution.

T. V. A. Issue Recalled.
His suggestion that appropriate machinery be set up to determine a fair price for private systems when a community decides in favor of public distribution, served to recall that it was this question of fair compensation that first brought Mr. Wilkie into national prominence.

As president of the Commonwealth Edison Corp., Mr. Wilkie waged a long fight against the price to be paid by T. V. A. for part of that company's system in the Tennessee Valley, and finally won an increase. It was this contest with the New Deal which made him known throughout the country.

(See WILKIE, Page A-5.)

Almazanist Uprising Reported in Mexico

By the Associated Press.
TAMPICO, Mexico, Sept. 23.—An armed uprising, at least in part by sympathizers of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, claimant to the presidency of Mexico, was reported today in Tampulipas state.

Gen. Pedro Figueroa, chief of staff of the eighth military zone headquarters, said three groups opened armed rebellion against the government last week. He said one band was made up of 30 sympathizers of Gen. Almazan, who claims he won the recent presidential election which the government declares was won by Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho.

Three rebels were killed and four injured in one clash with Federal troops. Gen. Figueroa reported, and 20 members of another band of 30 surrendered to a cavalry detachment near the village of Jaumave, about 100 miles northwest of Tampico.

But a larger band of undetermined size was admitted to have been in the inland village of San Diego and then to have fled to join still another group. Both were close-trailed by federal forces.